

LXXV.

MEMOIRS

OF

LITERATURE.

MONDAY, August 20. 1711.

I.

OBSERVATIONS sur des Monumens d'Antiquité trouvez dans l'Eglise Cathedrale de Paris. Par M. D. M. A Paris, chez Pierre Cot, Imprimeur-Libraire ordinaire de l'Academie Royale des Inscriptions & Médailles, rue saint Jacques, vis-à-vis Saint Yves, à la Minerve. 1711.

That is, *OBSERVATIONS upon some Ancient Monuments found in the Cathedral Church of Paris.* By M. MOREAU DE MAUTOUR. Paris. 1711. in 4to. Pagg. 24.

I Informed the Publick in the LXVIIth Sheet of "these *Memoirs*, that M. Moreau de Mautour was to publish a Dissertation upon the Ancient Monuments mention'd in the Title of this Book. That Dissertation is lately come out, and I shall present the Readers with an Extract of it, made by the Illustrious Authors of the *Journal des Sçavans*; rather chusing to satisfy their Curiosity as soon as possible, than to give somewhat late, an Account of that Piece, when it comes into England *.

THE Monuments lately found in the Cathedral Church of Paris, have occasion'd almost at the same time Two Dissertations; the First whereof was read the 4th of April last, in a Publick Assembly of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Medals, by a Learned Academician **, very well skill'd in that Sort of Study. Tho' his Explication appeared very Ingenious, it was not generally approved; and some few Days after, M. Moreau de Mautour, a Member of the same Academy, propos'd in a private Assembly his Conjectures upon the Monuments in Question, and took a different Method from that of his Collegue. The Author offers this Explicati-

on to the Judgment of the Learned, who will be able in a little time to compare it with the other, since it is shortly to be publish'd, as we are told in the Advertisement.

Those Monuments consist of Four Stones, adorned with Inscriptions and *Bas-reliefs*. They lay Fifteen Feet under Ground, and were dug out under the Quire of the Church of *Notre-Dame*, where a Vault was to be made for the Burial of the Archbishops. Those Stones made part of two old Walls built one against another, that lay Six Feet under Ground, and crossed the whole Breadth of the Quire. Which gives the Author occasion to make Two Enquiries. 1. At what Time those Stones were laid for the Foundation of one of those Two Walls, that have been lately pull'd down. 2. How Ancient are the Inscriptions and *Bas-reliefs*, that appear on those Stones. The Explication of those Two Heads makes the whole Subject of this Dissertation.

To find out the first Epoch, M. de Mautour goes back as far as the first Founder of the Church of *Notre-Dame*, who was King Robert, deceased in 1033. But because there was an Ancient Church, before the Reign of that Prince, dedicated to the Virgin, which lasted a long time; and because the new one was built upon the Ruins of it, the Author believes that the Stones in Question belonged to that Ancient Church: And therefore the Time when it was rais'd, is the only thing, that remains to be known. It appears from the Testimony of *Aimoinus*, that it was in Being under the Reign of *Chilperic*, King of *Soissons* and *Paris*, in the Year 576; from whence the Author infers upon a Tradition generally received, that the first Church was built in the Time of *Childebert II.* a Christian King; that is, about the Year 522; and consequently that those Ancient Stones served, above Eleven hundred Years ago, for a Foundation to one of those Ancient Walls, that have been found by digging under the Quire of the Cathedral.

The first Epoch being thus laid down, the Second may easily be determined by the Inscription engraved upon One of those Stones, which is as Ancient as the Reign of *Tiberius*. Those Stones so plainly discover a Character of *Paganism*, that there can be no doubt, that they were taken from a Monument consecrated to the false Deities, worshipp'd by the Inhabitants of *Paris* before their Conversion to Christianity. Any one may be convinc'd of it by taking a View of those Stones, which have been faithfully engraved by the Author's Care, and by reading the Description which that Learned Antiquary gives of them.

* "The Pamphlets printed at *Paris*, are seldom to be had in England.

** M. Baudelot.

Those Stones are Square, and almost of the same Size and Figure. The first has the following Inscription upon one of its Sides,

* TIB. CAESARE
AUG. JOVI OPTUM
MAXSUMO M^o
NAUTAE PARISIACI
PUBLICE POSIERU
NT

On each of the Three other Sides, one may see three half Figures, some of which are curtailed, representing Men dress'd in a kind of a Tunick; and Six of them hold a Spear and a Shield. There is upon the Edge of one of the Sides, EURISES, and on the other, SENANI. V. . . . ILOM. The other Letters are defaced.

Upon the Four Sides of the Second Stone, formed of two Pieces, there is, 1. The Figure of *Vulcan*, wearing a Cap of a *Cyclops*, or Smith, and holding a Pair of Tongs in one Hand, and a Hammer in the other; with this Inscription, *VOLCANUS*: 2. A Figure of *Jupiter* standing, wrapt up in a Drapery that covers his left Shoulder and one half of his Body; a *hasta pura*, or a Pike without an Iron, in his Hand; the Head of an Eagle by him; and this Inscription, *JOVIS*: 3. The Profile of a Man holding an Ax in his Right Hand, with which he seems to have a mind to cut off the Boughs of a Tree that lies before him; with this Inscription, *ESUS*: 4. Three Birds among leavy Branches, one of which lies on a Bull's Head, and the Two others are placed on the Body of that Bull; with this Inscription, *TARVOS TRIGARANUS*.

Upon the Four Sides of the Third Stone one may see, 1. A Man, whose Breast is covered with a Drapery, and his Head with a kind of a Cap, laying his Right-Hand upon the Head of a Horse, and holding a long Stick or Javelin in the Left; with this Inscription, *CASTOR*: 2. A like Figure, whose Head is curtailed; it can be no other than *Pollux*: 3. An old Man with a hairy and bearded Head, furnished with two large Horns somewhat branched, each of which is encompassed with a great Ring; with this Inscription, *CERNUNNOS*: 4. A Young Man naked, and represented in Profil, having in his Left-Hand a kind of a Club, with which he threatens a Serpent that seems to rise up against him; with a defaced Inscription, of which these Letters *SI . . . R . . .* are only to be seen.

The Fourth Stone, broader and somewhat less thick than the others, has on each Side two half-Figures of a good Taste, and without any Inscription. Two of those Figures, that are best preserved, represent a Man in a Roman Armour, holding a Spear with his Right-Hand; and a Woman dressed like our finest Antick Figures, with a Bracelet about her naked Right-Arm.

Such are the Figures and Inscriptions, about which the ingenious Author proposes his Conjectures, after some preliminary Reflexions concerning the Religion of the Ancient Gauls, who besides their own Deities, borrowed some of the Romans, when they became their Subjects. M. de Mautour believes that the Stone with the great Inscription upon it, was an Altar dedicated to *Jupiter Optimus Maximus*, in the Reign of *Tiberius*, by the Community of Watermen, Seamen or Pilots, not only of the City of *Latetia* or *Paris*, but also of that Part of the River of *Seine* comprehended in the Territory of the *Parisians*. As for the Figures of Men armed with Spears and Shields, perhaps (says he) they are the Watermen themselves, who just one against another for the Dedication of that Altar. Perhaps they are Guards appointed for the Safety of the River, whose Captains are denoted by the Names *SENANI*, and *EURISES*. But (continues the Author) are they not rather the Ancient *Curetes*, who were entrusted with the Education of *Jupiter*? Whereupon he displays some Celtic Learning out of Father *Pezron*. Nevertheless, being little satisfied with those Explications, he seems to approve another, wherein he supposes

* That is, Under the Reign of *Tiberius Caesar Augustus*, the Watermen of *Paris* have publicly, or solemnly consecrated this Altar to *Jupiter* most good, and most great.

that the Sculptors, in order to set off the Glory of the *Parisian* Nation, represented upon that Stone, those War-like Gauls, who removed into *Asia* under the Conduct of *Brennus*, and reigned in that Country. This Conjecture is grounded upon the Hair, the Beards and Arms of those Figures, which (says he) do perfectly agree with what we read in *Livy* and *Strabo* concerning that People. But at last the Words *Eurises* and *Senani* afford him a new Thought. He is apt to think, this Monument might have been erected to preserve the Memory of the Alliance, that was made between the Ancient Gauls and the *Asiatick Greeks*, in the Reign of the old *Tarquin*. *Senani* might very well be *Senanus* King of the *Galli Ligures* and *Salii*, who married his Daughter *Giptis* to one of those Greeks, as we read in *Athenaeus* and *Justin*; and *Eurises* comes very near the Words *Eryx*, a Port of the Ancient *Liguria*, and *Hierisum*, *Hieres*, a Colony of the Ancient Inhabitants of *Marseilles*.

The Author, having made some Observations upon the Orthography of the great Inscription, and upon the Title of *Augustus* given to *Tiberius*, proceeds to the Explication of the Second Stone, and enlarges particularly upon the Bas-reliefs, entitled *Esus* and *Tarvos Trigaranus*. *Esus* is the Name which the Gauls bestowed upon the God *Mars*. But it is no easy thing to guess what is meant by the Bull and the Three Cranes, denoted by the Words *Tarvos*, (for *Tauros*), and *Trigaranus*, *τρίς γέγωνε*. Perhaps (says M. de Mautour) a Bull and some Cranes were represented upon that Altar, by an Allusion to the Names of those who dedicated it. Or rather, they are Symbolical Epithets of Vigilance, Labour and Strength, bestowed upon *Jupiter*, *Vulcan* and *Mars*. But (continues the Author) perhaps it may be said, that this Altar is a Vow made to those Three Deities, to divert the Mischief occasion'd by a Flock of Cranes upon the River and the Neighbouring Fields, which are denoted by the Water-plants, among which one may see the Three Cranes, and by the Bull a Symbol of Husbandry. According to this Supposition, says the Author, *Tarvos* will be the Greek word *φόβος*, Fear, and *Trigaranus* comes from *τρίγων*, Corn, or Fruit of the Earth, and from *γάρω* or *γάρω*, so destroy.

As for what concerns the Figure with the word *Esus* upon it, M. de Mautour believes it represents a *Druid*, gathering or pulling down the Mistle-tow. 'Tis well known that the Gauls had a great Veneration for that Plant, and gathered it with great Ceremonies.

In the next place, the Author explains the third Stone, and begins with a very happy Conjecture about the Figure of the naked Man, who seems to have a Mind to strike a Serpent, and might easily be taken for *Hercules* or *Aesculapius*. M. de Mautour looks upon that Bas-relief as a Monument of a Superstition practised among the *Druids*, and mention'd by *Pliny* *. They believed that Serpents by Hissing threw into the Air an Egg, call'd *Ovum anguinum*; that in order to make use of it, there was a necessity to receive it into a kind of Covering, lest it should touch the Ground; and that whoever took that Egg, should run away immediately, because he was briskly pursued by the Serpent. The *Druids* carried that Egg in their Ensigns, pretending that it had the Virtue of making them succeed in their Designs, and giving them a free Access to great Men.

As for the Old Man with Two Horns, he represents either a Deity worshipp'd by the Gauls, and denoted by the Epithet *Cernunnos*, *Corvus*, or the God of *Seine*; for the Gods of Rivers are represented in that manner upon Medals.

The Author concludes with some Reflexions upon the Mixture of the Gods, and Languages of the Gauls, the Greeks and the Romans, which were in Vogue among the *Parisians* in the Reign of *Tiberius*, and upon the good Taste observable in those Figures; whereby it appears, that the Arts were then cultivated at *Paris*.

* N. H. Lib. XXIX. cap. 3.

II.

AN ACCOUNT of the People call'd
WENDEN in Germany, commu-
nicated to the Author of these Me-
moirs.

I Shall give you, in a few Words, the Information you desire about the People call'd Wenden, (in Latin, Heneti,) that are to be seen still in some Parts of Germany. The Slavonians having made themselves Masters of a great Part of the Lower Germany, as far as Bohemia, in the IXth and Xth Centuries, were at last overcome by the Governors of the Frontiers. The Heneti, a Branch of the Slavonians, were also engaged in many Wars with the Germans, and by degrees reduced to a small Number, and made Tributary. Tho' most of them profess'd Christianity, as it appears from the History of the Slavonians, written by Helmoldus a Priest of that Nation, yet they were very barbarous in their Manners and Way of Living. Those that remain still in several Villages of Lusatia and Brandenburg, and in the Duchy of Lunenburg, hate the Germans to this very Day, and form a Kind of a Nation distinct from them. I have seen those that live in Lusatia: Their Language is wholly different from the German; and they are so careful to preserve it, that one can hardly find one Man among several Families that understands any thing of the German Tongue. Their Dress is also quite different, very odd, and almost ridiculous. As for what concerns their Religion, they are generally Roman Catholics, and very Zealous. In some few Villages, they profess the Lutheran Religion. All of them have their own Churches, not only in the Villages, but also at Bautzen and Gorlitz, the Two Chief Towns of the Upper Lusatia, where Divine Service is perform'd in their own Language. They have strange and ridiculous Customs, and are very ignorant. Part of them are engaged in the Service of the Lusatians; and those who have something of their own, apply themselves to Husbandry. They generally live in Villages: Those Villages do not lie together; but in several Parts, among those of the Germans. The Villages inhabited by that People in the Upper Lusatia, lie about Bautzen, Gorlitz, and Zittaw: There are some in the Lower Lusatia, as far as Brandenburg. I must observe that the Heneti, that go by the Name of Wenden in other Parts of Germany, are call'd Sorabians in Lusatia, and their Language the Sorabick Language. 'Tis well known, that the Sorabi were formerly Inhabitants of Lusatia; and there is still a Town in the Lower Lusatia call'd Sorau, or Soravia.

III.

METAMORPHOSIS Insectorum
Surinamensium. In qua Erucæ ac Ver-
mes Surinamenses, cum omnibus suis
transformationibus, ad vivum delinean-
tur & describuntur, singulis eorum in
Plantas, Flores & Fructus collocatis, in
quibus reperta sunt; tum etiam Gene-
ratio Ranarum, Bufonum rariorum, La-
certarum, Serpentum, Araneorum &
Formicarum exhibentur: Omnia in A-
merica ad vivum naturali magnitudine
picta atque descripta, per MARIAM
SIBYLLAM MERIAN. Am-
stelodami, Sumptibus Auctoris, habi-

tantis in de Kerk-sstraat, tussen de Leydse-
en Spiegel-sstraat, ubi impressa & colo-
rata prostant. Venduntur & apud Ge-
rardum Valk op den Dam, in de Wakende
Hond. Anno MDCCV.

That is, *THE * METAMOR-
PHOSIS of the Insects of Suri-
nam; Wherein the Caterpillars and Worms
of Surinam are drawn to the Life, and
described with all their Transformations;
and each of them is placed upon such Plants,
Flowers and Fruits, on which it was
found: With an Account of the Genera-
tion of Frogs; extraordinary Toads, Li-
zards, Snakes, Spiders and Ants. The
whole painted to the Life in their true
Size, and described in America, by
MARY SIBYL MERIAN.*
Amsterdam, 1705. in Folio, on Royal
Paper.

THO' this Curious Work came out Five Years ago, it is so little known, that I am told it has not been mention'd by any Journalist; and therefore I shall not scruple to give a short Account of it. Mrs. Merian informs us, that she made it her Business from her Youth, to take a View of all Sorts of Insects. She began with Silk-Worms at Francfort, where she was born; and then perceiving that much finer Insects sprung from other Worms, she collected as many as she could get, to observe their several Metamorphoses. The better to succeed in her Design, she resolved to live in a perfect Retirement; and being wholly intent upon those Observations, she undertook to make by that means a new Progress in Painting, and to represent her Discoveries in Natural and Lively Colours. Thus she painted upon Vellum, all the Insects she could find at Francfort and Nuremberg. Some Curious Persons having seen her Performance, desired her to impart it to the Publick. Mrs. Merian yielded to their Sollicitations, and publish'd the first Part of her Figures in 1679. in 4to. and the Second in 1683. engraved with her own Hands. Afterwards she went into Friesland and Holland, where she continued to make new Observations upon Insects. Being in Holland, she admired the vast Number of Animals brought into that Country from the East and West Indies. Her Admiration increased, when she was admitted into the Curious Cabinets of M. Nicolas Witsen, M. Jorda Witsen, Dr. Ruysch, M. Vincent, and several others. At the sight of such a prodigious Number of Insects, she resolved to make a Voyage into Surinam, from whence those Insects were convey'd into Holland. She arrived there in June 1699. Whilst Mrs. Merian was in America, she wholly applied her self to make Observations upon the Insects of that Country, and painted the Sixty Figures inserted in this Book: She has still by her all those Insects dried up. The great Heat of Surinam not agreeing with her Constitution, she left that Country sooner than she intended, and returned into Holland in September 1701. Those Figures appear'd so curious and so beautiful to several Persons well skill'd in Natural History, that Mrs. Merian was at last prevail'd upon to send them to the Press.

This Work consists of Sixty Copper-Cuts neatly engraved: Each Figure is attended with an Explication. There are above Ninety Observations upon Caterpillars, Worms and Mites; wherein the Author shews how they cast off their Skin, how they change their Colour and their Shape, and are transformed into Butter-flies, Horn-

* This Book is to be had at Mr. Paul Vaillant's.

beetles, Bees, Flies, &c. All those Animals appear upon the same Plants, Flowers and Fruits, on which they fed; and the Sight of them is very pleasant and entertaining. Mrs. Merian gives also an Account of the Generation of Spiders, Ants, Snakes, Lizards, extraordinary Toads, and Frogs, in the *West-Indies*. She has spared no Cost, to render this Work as perfect as it could possibly be, desiring only to recover her Charges, and having no other Design, than to publish a Work that might be acceptable to the Curious. The great Industry and Generosity of Mrs. Merian cannot be sufficiently commended; and the Lovers of Natural History will doubtless receive her Present with great Satisfaction. This Work is certainly one of the most Curious Performances in its kind that ever was publish'd.

Here follows a Specimen of Mrs. Merian's Observations. Pag. 49. She mentions a Sort of Beetles in *America* that are naturally slow, and may easily be taken. Upon a certain Day, she observed, that those Insects lay

very quiet, and then the Skin of their Backs broke out, and green Flies came out of them with transparent Wings. The *Indians* affirm, that these Flies produce in their turn the Insects call'd *Lantarendragers* by the *Dutch*, in Latin *Lanternarii*, because their Head casts a Light in the Night like a Lantern, insomuch that one might read a printed Paper by it. Mrs. Merian having enclosed several of those Insects in a Wooden Box, before she knew that they shined in the Night, went to Bed, and was awaked and frighted by an unusual Noise. She got up, and having call'd for a Candle, she perceived that the Noise came from the Box: she began to open it with some Fear, and was not a little surpris'd to see a Flash of Light come out of the Box, as often as a new Insect flew out of it.

What Mrs. Merian says of the Ants of *America* is very curious, and shews the wonderful Industry of those little Animals.

Dr. Commelin has inserted short Notes under the Explication of each Figure; wherein he gives the *Latin* Names of the Plants mention'd by the Author.

R O M E.

Every Body knows that Chronological and Genealogical Tables are of great Use. They offer, all at once, a vast Space of Time, and a Multitude of Objects, which the best Memory cannot represent; and therefore they must needs be a great help to that Faculty of the Soul. Those Tables enable us to take a Survey of the whole World, and of all Ages, in a Moment, by reviving the Images imprinted on the Mind by a long Study. We have many such Helps. The Tables of *Petavius*, Father *Musanti*, Father *de Sainte Catherine*, and *M. Marcel*, are in every body's Hands. Those of *M. Carlo Delfini*, publish'd in *Italian*, are not inferior to any of them. The Author has dedicated his Work to Cardinal *Imperiale*, or rather he returns to that new *Mecenas* a Thing that belongs to him upon several Accounts, since that Cardinal has very much contributed by his Learning to render this Work more Valuable, and by his Liberality to its being made publick. The whole Title runs thus:

"Tavole storiche, genealogiche e chronologiche, utilissime per l'intelligenza della Storia universale, si antica come moderna, tanto sacra, che profana, nelle quali si contengono le principali Epoche della cronologia, i Giubbilei ed anni Sabbatici; i quattro Patriarcati d'Oriente; gli usi, riti, e cerimonie della Chiesa; le persecuzioni e Martiri; i Concili e Padri della Chiesa; le scisme ed eresie; gli Ordini Religiosi e Militari; le Favole; gl'Inventori delle Scienze ed Arti; le battaglie, prodigi, e cose memorabili succedute nel mondo; gli Huomini illustri in santità, in armi, in lettere, e nelle belle Arti; l'origine, progresso e fine delle più cospicue famiglie d'Europa; la genealogia, attinenze ed interessi di tutti i Re, & Principi, colle loro più famose azioni.

"Sono divise le dette Tavole in due parti, in Storia antica e moderna: L'antica e contenuta in quattro Tavole incise in rame con tutta diligenza, in fogli 8. di carta Imperiale, e sono le seguenti.

"La I. rappresenta lo stato del mondo, da Adamo a Salomone, sotto i Patriarchi, Giudici, Pontefici, e Re de gli Ebrei, con il regno de gli Assiri, ed i primi stati della Græcia per il corso di 2990. anni.

"La II. contiene lo stato del mondo da Salomone sino a Ciro sotto la Monarchia degli Assiri, Medi, o Babiloni, e di Regni di Giuda, e d'Israele con altri Regni e stati contemporanei per il corso di anni 476.

"La III. spiega lo stato del mondo sotto la Monarchia de Persiani, da Ciro sino ad Alessandro Magno, e degli altri Regni & Stati contemporanei per lo spazio di 208. anni.

"La IV. spone lo stato del mondo sotto la Monarchia de Græci, da Alessandro Magno sino alla nascita di Christo Signor nostro, per la serie di 325. anni.

"La moderna e contenuta in cinque Tavole di fogli 10. della detta Carta Imperiale, tutte accomodate da potersi ancora porre in libro, e questa attualmente si sta incidendi.

"In Roma, per Francesco Gonzaga in via lata, 1711. con licenza de' Superiori.

"Si vendono le dette Tavole antiche Giuli 16. da Lorenzo Pagliarini Librario alla Piazza di Pasquino, e dal sudetto Stampatore.

L E I P S I C K.

M. *Kramer*, being sensible that there is hardly any Profession that requires more Prudence and Honesty than that of a Physician, has publish'd a Book, wherein he shews that Physick teaches and leads to Virtue.

J. N. J. Medicina docens & duens, sive Discursus Medico-Theosophicus, quo ad ductum Thesum quarundam ex Medicinis de promptariis, tum veri Dei cognitio, tum præcipue Christiani Medici virtutes explicantur, piis usibus veterum in primis Medicorum, hinc & cunctorum sincerum pietatis studium amantium literarum consecratus, rerumque præcipuarum Indice auctus. A Theodoro Valentino Kramer, Medic. Licent. Urbis &que Palæo-Solwell. in vet. March. Phys. Lipsiæ, 1710. in 120. pagg. 158.

The Author lays down several Axioms of Physick, on which he grounds all his Arguments. To give some Examples of his Method. The Causes of Diseases, says he, are not easily known; therefore a Physician ought to be laborious and constant in Prayer.

A good Regimen is of great Use to prevent, or to cure Diseases: This Axiom gives the Author Occasion to recommend Four Virtues to a Physician; viz. Frugality, Chastity, Mildness, and Joy in the Lord.

Dangerous Diseases are frequently cured by very plain Remedies. M. *Kramer* looks upon Water as one of the best of that kind. He also tells us, that a little Goats, or Sheeps Dung, put into Beer, is an excellent Remedy to make the Small-Pox come out. This Consideration moves the Author to exhort all Physicians, to prescribe no other Remedies but such as are cheap; Crabs-eyes, for Example, instead of Pearls. He alledges the Scripture to prove his Assertion. What did *Elisha* use, says he, to change the ill Quality of the Waters of *Jericho*? A little Salt. How did he cure *Naaman* of his Leprosy? With the Water of the *Jordan*. What did *Isaiah* do to *Hezekiah's* Boil? He laid a Lump of Figs upon it. &c.